

"I AM for Utah"

Marshall T. Jamison

"The Insurance Man"

I have severed my connection with the Inter-Mountain Agency, which is now controlled by Salt Lake people.

Patronize Ogden

My new location is the Peery-Hudson Building, Hudson Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. I represent the Old Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of N. Y., and other companies

HINDOO PRINCE STRONG GAMBLER

Aga Khan Shows No Knowledge of Winnings or Losings.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The Aga Khan, the immensely wealthy prince of India, who among other things is head of the Mohammedan religion in his country, caused a sensation at Deauville Casino recently by his high play at baccarat. He seemed to be quite indifferent whether he won or lost, and many people who observed him expressed their convictions that he had no actual knowledge at any time on this point.

It was the custom of the prince to go to the gambling rooms accompanied by a servant carrying a valise full of bank notes. The prince, from time to time during the play would either request his servant, who stood behind his chair to remove the piles of winnings and stuff them in the valise, or else to supply him with fresh bundles of 1000-franc notes to hazard. Perhaps the servant was more observing than his master and knew whether fortune smiled or not, but to observers he was as inscrutable as the prince, and gave no sign.

The Grand Duke Boris of Russia divided the attention of onlookers with the Aga, frequently winning or losing 50,000 (\$10,000) francs at a sitting.

Americans taking their vacations at French resorts this season have been amazed at charges which appear to be higher than anywhere else in the world. A room with a bath for

35 francs (\$7) a day during July at one of the frequented hotels in Deauville, rose to 200 francs (\$40) a day throughout August. The ordinary charge for a single room at the resort is 100 francs (\$20) a day. These are prices asked of all comers, whether Americans, Russian Grand Dukes or Frenchmen.

A Parisian journalist made note of his experiences at Deauville. The clerk at the first hotel he entered replied to his inquiry for a room that one remained at 80 francs (\$16) a day, just a room for one person, with of course, no bath. The clerk seemed to apologize for the low price, and to fear the visitor might suppose that a room at so trivial a rate could not be of much account. "We abandoned it to you at 80 francs," said he, "because it is not large, but it really is a good room." The inquirer hesitated at that and crossed the street to another establishment. The best that could be done there was a room for 120 francs (\$24) a day; he returned and took the 80 franc room. A simple lunch at 31.50 (\$6.30), a cab to the races after considerable bargaining, 40 francs (\$8), and dinner at 43 francs (\$8.60) completed an expensive day.

President Poincare received four centenarians during his recent visit to the Limousine country. The eldest was 106. The youngest, 100 years old, had been the postmaster of the village of Vauray for sixty-seven years.

The president was told, as are all visitors to the Limousin, that health and long life are the finest products of the region. Besides the four centenarians, the president was told of ten other persons who were 99 years old, and of twenty near the village of Vauray who are in sound health, although well along in the tenth decade.

M. Schomel-Roy, a resident of Versailles, has attracted attention to himself on account of his age. He recently started civil proceedings in

an infringement case, and it came out during the hearing that he was born August 25, 1807, at Versailles, and that he saw Napoleon I, frequently. Owing to the fact that his father had an appointment at Napoleon's court, M. Schomel-Roy frequently played with the little king of Rome.

The refusal of several aeroplane manufacturers to enter their machines for the international cup competition, at Rheims, indicates that aerial racing is going the way of automobile racing.

Designers aver that the over-engineered and lightly constructed air machines built for speed do not actually advance aviation more than machines built for every-day practical use. Aviation appears today to be entering upon a period in which study and experiment will be carried out in the direction of heavier, slower and safer machines. The effort will be to drive the heavier apparatus at a speed less dangerous than a mile-a-minute or more, the velocity attained by most lightweight aeroplanes of this season.

Count Stenboch Fernor of the island of Great Lykersky, New Siberia has presented to the natural history museum in Paris what is considered to be the finest specimen of a mammoth yet found.

The gift is especially interesting because the animal had not finished digesting his last meal at the moment of his death, countless centuries ago. Thus the savants are, for the first time, able to study accurately the nature of the flora of the far distant epoch, they have simply to examine the contents of the mammoth's stomach. He was found in an absolutely complete condition in a strata of ice. The skin, which is without a scratch, is covered with reddish hair, thick and soft to the touch as that of a lap dog. The work of digging out the monster from his primeval cold storage and bring-

ing him to Paris was one of extreme difficulty. The body was cut carefully into pieces, each one labelled, and then carried 1800 miles to a railway line on dog sledges.

The museum has come into possession of the skeleton of an enormous dinosaur found near Malaga, on the west coast of Madagascar, by the explorer Perrier de la Batie. Some idea of the dimensions of this matter may be gained from the fact that a strong man can barely lift one section of the vertebrae. Although only partially disintegrated, the natural history experts of the museum estimate from measurements of the parts they already have that this dinosaurian considerably exceeds in size the diplodocus, a plaster cast of which Mr. Carnegie gave the museum. Another acquisition is the skeleton of one of the fabulous birds known to paleontologists as apornis which stood eighteen feet tall.

Senor Maura, the Spanish conservative leader, who has twice resigned the premiership of Spain, has a way of speaking frankly to his royal master, King Alfonso. Just now Paris is amused at two remarks made by Maura to the king in public.

When he resigned the first time the statesman said: "Kings who amuse themselves at playing with crowns frequently lose them."

On the second occasion he said: "The premier in most constitutional countries must have two things in order to govern, first the confidence of parliament, and second the confidence of the crown. In Spain, however, three things are necessary, the confidence of parliament, the confidence of the crown, and confidence in the confidence of the crown."

SAYS STRIKE WILL LAST TO A FINISH

Officials of the Western Federation of Miners and the blacksmiths yesterday denied that the Bingham strike had been settled, saying that at a meeting of representatives of the miners, the steam shovel men, the machinists and the blacksmiths, held at the Cullen hotel Thursday night the unions had decided definitely to continue the strike until settled in accordance with the wishes of all unions concerned. Individual representatives of the unions constructed this to mean that the strike would be continued until all of the demands of the various unions had been granted.

Regarding the report that the strike had been called off, representatives of the Western Federation of Miners said that they were aware that the reports concerning the calling off of the strike had become current in labor circles, not only in Salt Lake, but as far as the coast. These reports, however, they said had no foundation and they had been kept busy denying them in Salt Lake and in Bingham.

Members of some of the other unions affected said yesterday that the statement of the union heads to the effect that the strike had not been called off officially was surprising in view of the fact that their information had apparently come from authoritative sources. Correspondence has been carried on by union headquarters in the east by the blacksmiths and machinists looking towards forcing a settlement immediately or withdrawal from affiliation with the miners and some move in this direction is anticipated in the near future.

The reported dissatisfaction among the steam shovel men, according to representatives of the miners, arose largely from the fact that there were two associations of steam shovel men on the ground. One of these, the Associated Union of Steam Shovel Men, had gone out with the miners, while the other association, the international union had not lived up to the strike orders and had men working at Bingham at present.

There are members of some of the unions who, for various reasons, would be likely to attempt to spread the report that the strike had been called off, said a representative of the miners yesterday. "But any such statement is not with the authority of either the local or the national officers of the miners."

At the Thursday night conference the miners were represented by P. J. McKenna, president of the union at Bingham, and E. G. Locke, business agent and secretary, miners union at Bingham; the machinists by Vice President Walter Ames and C. T. Nicholson; the steam shovel men by W. M. Young and the blacksmiths by G. B. Sanborn.

PHOTOGRAPHY BY NIGHT WIRELESS

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 20.—A local inventor has evolved a wireless photographic instrument which works only at night and reflects on a mirror, it is said, a picture of everything within a radius of several miles. He has been invited by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to take the machine to Washington for inspection by experts of the navy department.

The instrument receives its impressions from a web of wires attached to a tall mast. For this reason it is adaptable to ships, making impossible, its inventor claims, night collisions, accidents due to fog and running aground of icebergs.

It would be valuable, too, it is claimed, for army use, as the movements of an enemy at night could be easily followed.

A test was made recently of the instrument here. The night was dark, but observers say they saw reflected on the machine's mirror a picture of the district for a distance of two miles; saw the shipping in the vicinity of the Mare Island navy yard, railway trains passing up and down the valley, and persons on the streets of the city. The inventor formerly was a wireless expert in the government's employ.

SAYRE'S BEST MAN.
Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—Dr. Wilfred F. Grenfell, head of the Labrador mission for deep sea fishermen, will act as best man for Francis B. Sayre, when he is married to the president's daughter, Miss Jessie Wilson, at the White House on November 25, it is said.

Dr. and Mrs. Grenfell—the latter a Bryn Mawr graduate of the class of '06—are expected in Philadelphia in a few days. They are planning to spend the winter in England.

DENMARK MOVES FOR PROHIBITION

**Liberal Party Leader Starts
Statewide Agitation For
the "Drys."**

Copenhagen, Sept. 20.—I. C. Christensen, leader of the Liberal party, has started an agitation for statewide prohibition in Denmark. Not long ago the Liberal party successfully passed a bill which enforces important restrictions on the sale of liquor in bars, restaurants and similar places, and the Liberal leader evidently intends to follow this up with a law enforcing total prohibition of the sale of intoxicants in Denmark.

During the past few years the Danish people have become more and more abstemious in their habits, and as the younger generation is especially temperate, the agitation for prohibition is not based on any growing in sobriety on the part of the people of the country.

In explaining why the Liberal party, which stands for a large measure of personal liberty, should be backing such a bill, Mr. Christensen says alcohol is a poison and that the state should forbid and regulate its use just as it does in the case of other recognized poisons.

Until the late temperance legislation went into effect, Denmark had depended upon education to fight the evils of intemperance, and this is the first time the advocates of the prohibition movement have sought government regulation of the liquor traffic.

It is believed that the people will acquiesce in the proposed legislation in spite of the alleged attack of personal liberty, which they feel must be limited for the benefit of the community.

Some of the leading Liberal papers have protested strongly against the bill, one pointing out that a person is not educated by making him incapable of managing his own affairs, but by letting him live his life in the largest possible liberty under the responsibility of himself and the community.

The opposition papers attack the minister's new policy, and insinuate that it is for the purpose of catching votes.

By departing for Upernivik, Greenland, to wed an Eskimo named Camilla, Miss Ellen Groth, a pretty Danish girl, will set a precedent by being the first known white woman to wed an Eskimo. On the other hand, several white men have married Eskimo women, and just recently the Arctic explorer, Dr. Freuchen, took an Eskimo woman to wife. The Eskimo women are said to be very pretty.

On leaving for Greenland, Miss Groth was given an enthusiastic farewell by her friends and on board ship her arms were filled with flowers. The Eskimo bridegroom is a local missionary.

Hearing that Andrew Carnegie had telegraphed to Copenhagen from Bergen for hotel accommodations, the city became Carnegie mad, and when his nephew, George Lauder Carnegie, turned up instead of the steel king, he received a reception at the railway station which caused him to flee in dismay.

From the day that the Copenhagen papers announced that the philanthropist was coming to Copenhagen, the American legation was overcrowded with people seeking introductions to the laird of Skibo. Many of them were possessed with a sincere desire to make the acquaintance of the library donor, but most of them had schemes for aiding him in his philanthropic plans. Many women came to the American minister with most extraordinary devices which they wanted him to assist them in selling to Carnegie. One wanted him to buy what she said was a lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair, and another wanted to sell the ironmaster a portrait of John Kelly at Saratoga.

People came from as far as Norway and Sweden to interest Carnegie in charitable institutions in their countries.

When the train arrived the station was crowded with newspaper men and townspeople out to greet the Napoleon of charity, but no one appeared. Some one in the crowd heard a quiet young man tell a hotel porter that he had engaged rooms at the hotel in the name of Carnegie. The shout went up, "Here he is," and before George Lauder Carnegie could gain the shelter of the hotel omnibus he was almost mobbed. Disappointed of the greater celebrity the people had to content themselves with the lesser, and during his stay in Copenhagen, young Carnegie learned of being the nephew of a famous uncle entails some disadvantages.

Denmark used to be famous for its lobster fisheries, but lately the tasty shell fish has grown so scarce that it has become very costly, so much so that the market here has been successfully invaded by American canned lobster.

After a long conference of scientific experts and practical fishermen it has been decided to adopt the American methods of hatching lobsters, and the work will be taken up all over Denmark, under government auspices. The state will make a large contribution to the project.

The Danish papers are issuing warnings to bridegrooms under forty years of age not to get married—this month. If they persist in planning weddings they may be missing when the hour arrives, for this is the month when the war department is expected to give twelve hours' notice of mobilization for maneuvers. All men under 40 years who are liable to bear arms will be compelled to obey the summons, and not even a wedding will serve as an excuse.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF STOCK MARKET

New York, Sept. 20.—Contrasted with the striking display of strength in stocks in the days just preceding, this week's market was narrow and dull. Heavy profit taking at the beginning of the week sealed down the recent advance and fluctuations there-

INTER-MOUNTAIN TIMESTEST COMPANY

115 W. So. Temple Street.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Watch this space to see what our customers say of Timestest. Today we publish one of the many letters sent to us. We have helped this customer with his tire troubles and can help you. Let us help you. Ask Troy Laundry Co. of Ogden, they have it.

Henry Groff
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OGDEN, UTAH

January 18th, 1913

Inter Mountain Timestest Co.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to say that since I have had Timestest in my car I have forgotten entirely that I was ever subject to tire trouble. I made one trip to Vernal and return from Provo, and never had the least bit of trouble with tires. The car seems to ride as easy as with air and I cannot notice any difference in the consumption of gasoline. So far this winter the cold has not seemed to affect it any, and the car is standing up just as well as with air. I take pleasure in recommending it to all automobile owners.

Yours truly,

Henry Groff

OUR WORK SHOP

is equipped with every moderate device for auto repair work. That means prompt and thorough repairing with no delay or uncertainty. If your car is out of condition send it here no matter how apparently trifling or important.

J. H. RACE
Automobile and Machine Shop

2093 Wash. Ave.

Phone 688-W



You can't judge a man by the shape of his nose—nor an automobile by the size of its magnet. The harmonious working of all of its parts makes the Ford a great car. And big production makes the price small.

Five hundred seventy-five dollars is the new price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six twenty-five; the town car eight twenty-five—all f. o. b. Ogden, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from James Auto Co., 2614 Wash. Ave., Ogden.

after were wavering. On neither side of the market were the professional operators able to make headway consistently, and speculative sentiment appeared to be confused as to the immediate outlook.

Stiffening of money rates operated as a direct check to increased speculative activity. Both time and call loans were higher, and the practical difficulty in the way of financing an extended bull movement tended to restrict efforts to carry further the vigorous bidding up of prices of last week.

Trade news in general was cheerful. European copper supplies showed a further decrease, and at home the price of the metal was raised by some producers to 17 cents. The foreign trade statement for August showed a striking gain in exports. Improvement in the investment market was indicated by the speedy absorption of \$10,000,000 Baltimore 4 1/2 per cent equipment trust certificates which were sold on a 5 1/4 per cent basis.

ASK THOSE WE CLOTHE

SUITS \$20.00 to \$45.00

Ed. Smyth
TAILORING COMPANY

382-25

382-25

GOOD telephone service depends largely upon mutual courtesy. The telephone is more useful to those who talk as if face to face, for civility removes difficulties and facilitates the promptest possible connections.

As in other intercourse, it often happens that two or more people wish to talk with the same person at the same time. Without courtesy confusion is inevitable, and the confusion is greater when the people cannot see each other.

The operators must be patient and polite under all circumstances, but they will do better work if they meet patience and politeness on the part of telephone users.

The Bell Telephone Service enters intimately into the social and business life of each individual. The best results come through the practice of mutual courtesy.

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company

